

PARLIAMEN DESPONDENT OVER ITS GUIDING SPIRITS' ABSENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS WITHOUT LEADERS

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain Laid Up with Colds.

EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION

Mr. Asquith Compares Position to Playing "Hamlet" Without the Prince and the Ghost.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Saturday.—The chief topic of conversation just now in both political and social circles is the extraordinary situation which has arisen in Parliament. The responsible leaders of both parties are away ill, and the business of the House of Commons is seriously dislocated in consequence.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are confined to their rooms suffering from one form or another of colds, and the House is being led in the meantime by the present and vice Chancellors of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, on the government side, and Mr. Chamberlain, on the opposition.

Mr. Chamberlain is suffering from influenza, but Sir Balfour's illness is more serious, the strain of the vigorous campaign in a great working class constituency, like East Manchester, where he delivered two, three and sometimes four speeches a day, took on him, and near the end of his city campaign he contracted a severe chill, which he has not been able to shake off, and on the advice of Sir E. Venning he has decided to remain in bed for some days.

Ordered to Keep His Room.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is the oldest invalid. He was found to be suffering from a bronchial cold on Monday and was ordered to keep his room. Luckily the cold, though severe, has resulted in no complications, but the Prime Minister is confined strictly to his room.

The extraordinary situation aroused by these simultaneous illnesses has caused a great deal of discussion in the lobbies, for it has "placed the House in a very great embarrassment," to use Mr. Asquith's words, but the awkwardness of the situation did not prevent the House from enjoying to the full a unique joke the other day, unique from the man who perpetrated it.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was proposing the adjournment of the debate on free trade owing to the absence of the leader of the opposition. "Which leader?" shouted several Ministerialists. "The leader of the opposition," announced Mr. Austen Chamberlain, with heavy emphasis on the word "the." "Name!" cried several. "My right honorable friend the member for West Birmingham," (some of the new members of the House unfeelingly tittering at this Parliamentary failure of referring to his father) "is also, I regret to say, laid up with an attack of influenza."

"Hamlet" Without the Prince.

"In that case," said Mr. Asquith, "with the two right honorable gentlemen on the other side away, it would be like playing 'Hamlet,' not only without the Prince of Denmark, but also without the ghost."

The House laughed long at this brilliant rally from a Minister who so rarely relaxes as to make a joke.

The only analogy to the present situation in Parliamentary records is the experience during the influenza epidemic in March, 1896, when Lord Rosebery's government was in power, and Lord Rosebery, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Balfour and about twenty members of Parliament were all down with the malady at the same time.

STORMY WEATHER VISITS LONDON

Gales, Rain and Slushy Streets Give American Visitors Dismal Reception.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Saturday.—No wonder there are so many people catching colds or laid up with influenza just now, for the weather since more is over on the change, and the week has ended up with rain and gales, the rawness of the wind chilling people to the bones.

It is unfortunate that after the period of sunshine which the second and third weeks of February produced, the American visitors, of whom a fair number have arrived in London this week, have met with such a dismal wet reception—slush underfoot, dark clouds overhead and periodical showers of exasperating, drizzling rain, varied by occasional blasts of cold east.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY NOTES.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.]
Baron Robert von Hatzfeldt, the Governor of Carinthia, has arrived in Vienna and is at the Hotel Metel und Sehn.

The Prince of Hohenzollern has arrived in Albania, where the Princess of Hohenzollern is passing the winter with her mother, the Countess Trani.

Count Coudenhove has been elected an honorary burgher of Carlsbad.

Lord Howe's Family.

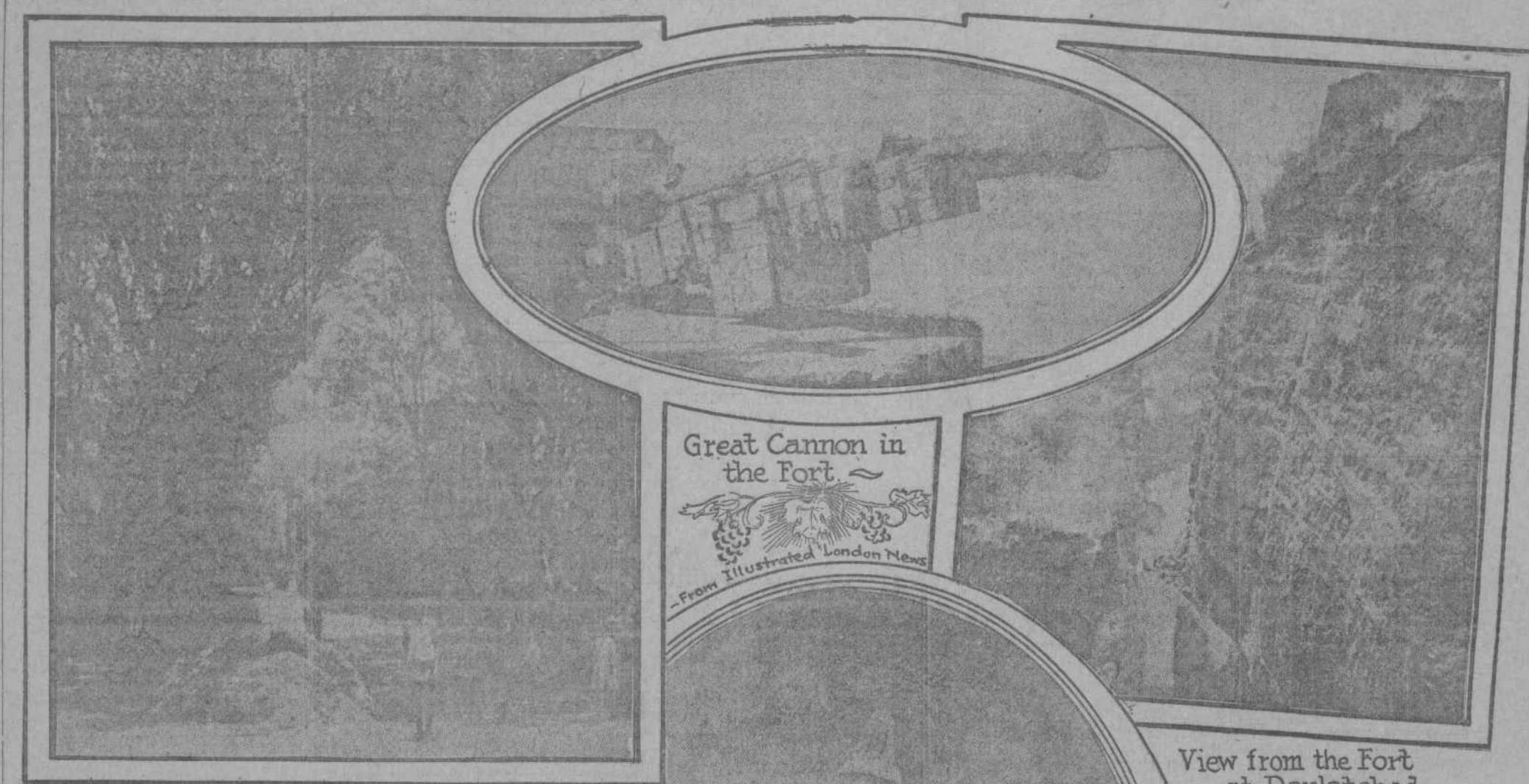
[From the European Edition of the Herald.]
London.—It is very strange that in the various accounts of the families placed in mourning by the death of Lady Howe none seem to have mentioned the very numerous relatives of Lord Howe, among whom must be mentioned the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Bristol and Lady Emily Fitzgibbon, who are all aunts of Lord Howe. Then, in addition, there are the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Westminster, Lord and Lady Londonderry, Lord and Lady Cholmondeley and Lady Margaret Spicer.

Lady Cynthia Needham.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.]
London.—I am sorry to hear that Lady Cynthia Needham is still suffering a great deal of pain from her recent riding accident in Hyde Park. It appears that she was at once removed to St. George's Hospital, and Lady Kilmorye and the doctor went to her immediately. The doctor was most anxious to have her limb set properly at once, but owing to the inflammation this was not done, and has not been done up to the present time.

She is now at Alford street, and, of course, Lady Kilmorye is in constant attendance on her daughter.

VISIONS OF INDIA FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES, WHOSE GREAT WINTER TOUR IN THE EAST IS NEARING THE END



Great Cannon in the Fort

From Illustrated London News

View from the Fort at Daulatabad

QUEEN'S COLOR HIGH IN FAVOR

Honors and Gifts for Its Discoverer, Dr. Perkin, on the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

BY-PRODUCT OF COAL TAR

Scientific and Commercial Friends of the Inventor Decide to Found Perkin Research Fund.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Saturday.—The jubilee of the remarkable discovery of mauve, the popular color which has been revived over and over again in the world of fashion of the last half century, and which has always remained the favorite color of Queen Alexandra, falls due this month, and is to be celebrated in a fitting manner, but probably few know how the popular color was discovered.

When a boy of eighteen, Dr. W. H. Perkin, F. R. S., was assistant to Professor A. Hoffman, who had charge of the Royal College of Chemistry. He spent all his evenings in research work, and one day the professor suggested that he should try to produce dyes by artificial means. The experiment failed, and the lad was preparing to make another attempt, when at the side of the glass vessel he saw a wonderful new color shade of purple never fixed before. It was mauve. Dr. Perkin patented the process, and with his father set up works near Harrow for the manufacture of aniline dyes, but after eighteen years he abandoned the business and devoted himself to chemical research. But he already had laid the foundation of many and great industries, which have grown out of the utilization of coal tar.

At a gathering of Dr. Perkin's many commercial and scientific friends, who had met at the Mansion House the other day to discuss what form a memorial to his discoveries should take, it was suggested that a Perkin research fund should be founded in his honor, and that his portrait in oils and a marble bust of Dr. Perkin should be presented to him.

Ask for the European Edition of the HERALD upon arrival at any European port. Latest news from all parts of the world.

SINGER'S FAULT IS CAUSED BY DRINK

Marion Salter, Known on Concert Platforms, Tells Pathetic Story of Her Life.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Saturday.—It is not so very long ago, as time runs, that Marion Salter was a popular singer on London's best concert platforms, notably Steinway Hall, but some years ago she disappeared, her voice was heard no more, and now she has reappeared, but not to charm an audience with her voice, but as a poor, homeless, broken wanderer.

It was in the dock of the police court at Westminster the other day that the tragedy of her life was unfolded when she pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of boots. Poor Marion Salter spoke in refined tones and all in court could see she was no ordinary, homeless creature of the streets.

With tears the woman confessed that her present degradation was due to drink. From the dock she handed a well written statement to the clerk. In this she said she was a reduced gentlewoman, rendered homeless and reduced to extreme poverty by the wrongdoing and treachery of a rich man who had solemnly promised her marriage, but he broke faith and married some one else, after playing with her heart and affection for nearly seven years. She had been a broken hearted, despairing woman ever since, and with nothing left but to protect or shelter her, she had endured semi-starvation and homelessness, and maddened by the cruelty and neglect of her fellow creatures she had foolishly given way to drink to drown her troubles; but she earnestly begged for mercy on account of the great suffering and fierce temptation she had to battle with.

After hearing her pathetic story read the Magistrate said he regretted he had no alternative but to hold her for trial.

Picturesque Avenue



LIVINGSTON

Latest Portrait of the Prince of Wales taken at Calcutta

Magnitude of London Traffic Shown by Government Report

Fourth of Britain's Population Within Twenty Miles of Charing Cross Yearly Carried Seven Times Over by Omnibuses, but Automobiles Would Relieve Crush.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Saturday.—Wonders of London traffic are narrated and illustrated in two blue books of singular interest—namely, Vols. V. and VI. of the report of the royal commission on London traffic, just published. They contain a remarkable series of plates and maps, about one hundred in number. They are costly in workmanship and unique as a collection never before realized of all the features of the daily rush of London life.

Among the curious facts obtainable from these maps and diagrams are the following:—One-fourth of the population of England and Wales lives within a twenty mile radius of Charing Cross.

Omnibuses of London carry in one year

the whole population of the United Kingdom seven times over their routes.

Mileage of railways within the area now constituting the administrative county of London was only 23½ in 1846. In 1899 it was 63½. In 1900 it had increased to 265½ and in 1901 to 285½.

At the busy time of the day 642 omnibuses pass by the Bank of England in an hour, making the procession two and a half miles long, and four hundred pass through Oxford street and Piccadilly, a procession one mile and three-quarters long.

Automobile omnibuses hold thirty-four persons, as against the horse omnibus of twenty-six, so that if the horse omnibuses of London were replaced by automobile omnibuses the streets would be relieved of one-fourth of their existing omnibus traffic.

lived under healthy conditions and were well nourished were practically unscapable. It was an ugly thought that practically everybody had frequently been infected with tuberculosis, or other germs, which were destroyed without being able to develop in their bodies.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 40 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be cabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

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WHISKEY VERDICT STIRS THE TRADE

Magistrate Decides That Pot Still Spirit Is Really Whiskey and Patent Still Not.

HIGHLAND DISTILLERS' JOY

Edinburgh Blenders Indignant That Court's Decision Deprives Article of Its Ancient Name.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Saturday.—What is whiskey? A long trial held at the North London Police Court to decide what it is, in the course of which a long array of Scottish and Irish experts have been examined, has been brought to a conclusion by the decision of the Magistrate, Mr. Fordham, which has stirred the Scotch whiskey trade to its depths.

Mr. Fordham decided that, while pot still whiskey is really whiskey, patent still spirit, of which some blends are largely composed, is not a whiskey. Mr. Fordham, in giving the results of his personal experience as a judicial whiskey taster, said:—"I find that the medicinal properties of patent still whiskey are not so great as pot still, and they differ in flavor and in scent."

Misrepresentation in the Irish and Scotch whiskey trade has become common and has greatly increased during the last few years, so much so that, as shown in this case, the public gets a patent still spirit with a dash of whiskey thrown in to give it a name.

"It is time that this fraud upon the public in the matter of whiskey was stopped, and, no doubt, though this has been a very costly prosecution, the result must be very valuable. The prosecution was in every way justifiable. Blenders have taken upon themselves to issue to the public new raw patent still spirit with a dash of old pot still and called it whiskey."

The pot still distillers of the Highlands are jubilant, but the Edinburgh blenders are most indignant, arguing that "it is impossible that a stroke of a magistrate's pen should deprive of its name an article which for sixty years has been known as whiskey."

One leading expert says it is the most momentous legal decision ever pronounced in connection with the whiskey trade, and it will strike at the most powerful branch of the industry and at practically every one of the great distributing firms. The present output of whiskey in Scotland is about 25,000,000 gallons per annum, and of that fully two-thirds are represented by the product of the patent still. There are, moreover, 130,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bond in Scotland, and nearly half that quantity, or 60,000,000 gallons, was made in patent stills and under this magisterial decision has no right to be sold as whiskey.

The opinion is generally expressed in the trade that a new name will have to be found for whiskey made in patent stills, but there is also a feeling of indignation at the condemnation of the patent still given.

Mr. Archibald Williamson, M. P., has given notice of a bill to amend the law relating to the sale of whiskey and to provide for the marking of casks and other vessels containing whiskey.

DECIMAL TIME MEASURING.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.]
The Club Nautique de Nice organized a yacht race this week, in which the time and handicap, instead of being calculated in minutes and seconds, were calculated in what is called decimal time. Under this system the day is divided into 10 parts called "decs," these having divisions into one-hundredths, called "centies," and one-thousandths, called "millies," thus, a "dec" is equivalent to 14 minutes 21 seconds, a "centie" is fractionally more than 8 seconds, and a "millie" is 0.864 of a second.

DR. HALL TALKS ABOUT HIS Electro-Vigor

"Tell me, Doctor," said a well meaning but sceptical friend, "does this Electro-Vigor Dry Cell Body Battery of yours really restore youthful vigor and cure all these nervous and stomach troubles, as your advertisements claim?"

"I will answer that question positively, Yes; and I want you to reason it out for yourself."

"Now, you understand that all these troubles which come under the head of lost vigor, nervousness, stomach troubles, rheumatism and so on are simply an absence of human vitality. You can see that?"

"no bother and no burning out of the batteries. A vinegar belt burns out, and it cannot be replaced. If my cells wear out, I can attach new cells in a few moments, and the battery is as good as ever."

"I will give \$1,000 for one of my Electro-Vigor appliances which will not last a year, with ordinary use. Every one of them is guaranteed to last, or if it does not I will replace it with a new one free."

"To show how much better than vinegar charged appliances my Electro-Vigor is I will allow a liberal discount for any vinegar body battery or belt in exchange for Electro-Vigor, and I will guarantee to give ten times the power of any body battery or belt on the market."

"You can attach an incandescent lamp to Electro-Vigor and you will get a brilliant light. That shows what power it has, and yet with the regulator this power can be made as mild as you want it."

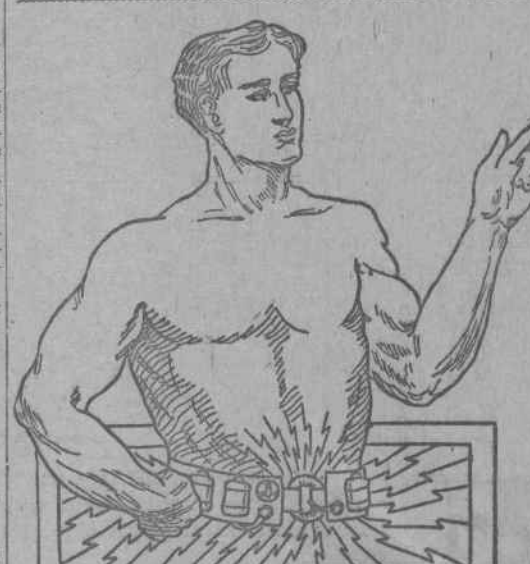
"I have published a 100-page illustrated book, which is the best book that has ever been devoted to electrical treatment. It will interest any man who needs health, and it tells my story in an honest, plain and candid way. I send it sealed, free, to any one who will fill out the coupon below and mail it to me, or to any one who will call at my office I will give a full explanation of my methods and test of my appliances. Dr. S. H. Hall, 127 West 42d St., near Broadway, New York. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday, to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 1."

DR. S. H. HALL, 127 West 42d St., New York.

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ETHYL-CHLORIDE IMPERILS LIFE

Drug Which Has Been Freely Used in Dental Surgery Regarded as Dangerous.

REDUCES BLOOD PRESSURE

Physician Says Oxygen and Nitrous-Oxide Should Invariably Be Used by Dentists.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Saturday.—The administration of anaesthetics in dental surgery was the subject dealt with in an interesting paper read at one of the leading London medical societies the other evening.

In view of a recent tragedy in a London dental surgery the information which the paper gave regarding the use of ethyl-chloride has a peculiar interest. It was shown that this drug, which has been used rather freely within the last three years, is more dangerous than many people imagine. Investigations show that after momentary stimulation a marked fall of the blood pressure occurs in the human subject. It was urged that this drug should never be used.

In the case of the aged or any person suffering from cardiac trouble the use of too strong a vapor at once is strongly condemned. Oxygen and nitrous oxide gas should invariably be used in dental work, unless perhaps in the case of children.

HOW DISEASE GERMS TRAVEL

Man in the Act of Speaking Could Project Them Thirty to Forty Feet.

COUGHING POWERFUL AGENT

Everybody Frequently Infected with Tuberculosis and Other Diseases Which Do Not Develop.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Saturday.—How disease germs travel and how they may be combated was the subject of the discourse of Dr. Robertson, Birmingham medical officer of health, in a lecture at the Birmingham University the other evening.

"The list of infectious diseases," he said, "is continually increasing. Nobody," he added, "has yet been able to obtain the smallest or the scarlet fever germ, while others are so minute that if magnified to the size of an inch and a human being were magnified proportionately he would seem twenty-five to thirty miles high."

He had never known scarlet fever carried by germs being blown out of one house to another; the intervening air and sunlight sufficed to kill the germs, but a speaker by the mere act of speaking could project germs thirty to forty feet, while coughing and sneezing were powerful germ distributors.

In regard to consumption, persons who

"Yes, I know that they are caused by a waste of energy in some form or other."

"Well, no less an authority than Professor Loeb, of California University, probably the most brilliant of our scientific men, states that he has demonstrated that Electricity is the basis of human vitality."

"Yes, I have heard of that."

"All right; then, can't you see that if Electricity is life, it is Electricity that is lacking in people who are ailing?"

"Yes."

"And if I can restore this Electricity I should be able to cure them, should I not?"

"Yes, that seems reasonable."

"Well, now, I have no more to say except that my Electro-Vigor pours a volume of continuous current into the nerve cells for hours every night while you sleep. The nerves drink it up, and it becomes a part of the nerve life. It is really so much added vitality, and as all these troubles come from a loss of vitality, the benefits that are derived are a natural result."

"I suppose," said the sceptical friend, "that your treatment is especially for what are called 'weak men,' or is it good for general troubles?"

"It is a tonic invigorant. It restores strength, circulation and vitality to every organ of the body. It is no more a 'weak men' treatment than a stomach treatment. It is no more for men than for women. It restores the vital energy that is needed by people who are run down in any manner, and you know that nearly every trouble that people have comes from a want of sufficient vital force to keep up health."

"I see that you claim advantages over the old style vinegar charged electric belts."

"Decidedly. My Electro-Vigor is a dry cell body battery. The patient does not have to charge it. The cells generate the current constantly, and there is nothing to do but put the appliance on and turn on the current. You have no nasty vinegar, ill-smelling and disgusting to use,